



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

on The Economic Struggle, a system of privately owned and state regulated monopolies together with profit-sharing is advocated.

G. L. A.

SPRINGER, L. *Some aspects of financial and commercial after-war conditions.* (London: King. 1919. 2s. 6d.)

THOMPSON, C. M. and HUNTER, M. H. *Exercises and problems in economics.* (Chicago: Sanborn. 1919. Pp. 87.)

Prepared for use with Thompson's *Elementary Economics*. The exercises and problems are divided into three groups. Group A calls for knowledge of textbook facts; group B for investigation and observation; group C requires simple, deductive reasoning.

TRAVERS-BORGSTROEM, A. *Mutualism, a synthesis.* (Switzerland: Clarens. 1918. Pp. 76.)

TURNER, J. R. *Introduction to economics.* (New York: Scribners. 1919.)

Economic History and Geography

Readings in Industrial Society. A Study in the Structure and Functioning of Modern Economic Organization. By LEON CARROLL MARSHALL. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1918. Pp. xxiv, 1082. \$3.50.)

Professor Marshall's book of readings is a bulky volume of nearly 1100 closely printed pages. The first 221 of these are devoted to providing a "historical background" for the "outstanding features of modern industrial society," which are taken up in the remaining pages. The book is one of the Chicago "case book" series, which series differs from the Harvard group of case books in that the method is to present a multitude of small fragments, grouped under certain main heads. On the whole it may be said that the numerous subjects covered are brought before the reader with a recognition of their social significance, and with the idea of a social appraisal. The book ends with a long chapter on Social Control. In the reviewer's opinion, however, there is a slant towards optimism.

Professor Marshall's work has been very well done. There are not a few shortcomings, but these are chiefly inherent in the method. In fact, the reviewer is very doubtful whether such books of readings as this are worth while. The small fragments torn out of their settings in numerous works are so difficult to coördinate, and each is necessarily so unfinal, that it is almost an impossible task to weave them into a real whole. (An index would have helped.) Moreover, there is a necessary tendency to lead the

reader to regard the book as covering the whole field, for such a purpose is apparent. Nevertheless in the present work there is practically nothing on transportation and communication, on agriculture, or on trade union organization and policy. Also the great number of short quotations on the same subject leads one to expect that all sides of the subject will be presented. As a matter of fact, one finds that on the moot point of maintenance of resale prices, the present work gives quotations from a paper by Professor Cherington and an argument by the National Chamber of Commerce, both advocates of the system. Also what seems to the reviewer the erroneous inclusion of "price agreements," under the head of Pools, by Dr. W. H. S. Stevens, is inserted without modification.

Doubtless it would be impossible to prepare a work like this to which someone would not object that certain authors had been quoted who were relatively unimportant; and that others more important had been omitted. Nevertheless, the reviewer would ask why Professor Marshall quotes from W. H. Hamilton on such subjects as Business Cycles, The Case for Private Property, Role of Money, and The Industrial Revolution? Why F. M. Taylor on Stock Exchanges? Why *only* J. B. Clark and J. M. Clark on the functions of the Entrepreneur? Why is no reference made to the Johns Hopkins University studies in trade unionism? Why no adequate utilization of the reports made by the Bureau of Corporations and the Federal Trade Commission? Why no quotation giving Walker's theory of profits? Why no quotations from Mill and Jevons under the head of The Relation of Government to Industrial Activity?

Perhaps these queries but reflect the necessary weaknesses of a book of this sort. In any event it should be noted that there are many interesting fragments contained therein; *e.g.*, some from H. C. Adams, Carver, Seligman, Hobson, the Industrial Commission, and others.

The book will be useful to the economist who desires to look up a given point. No doubt the plan has been found workable at the University of Chicago; but it has been the reviewer's experience, as a teacher, that the selections are too fragmentary to be useful as outside readings.

Such works remind one of the quick lunch counter or cafeteria. An attractive, though somewhat motley, arrangement of dishes is displayed; but the meal is not of the most pleasant or nourish-

ing kind, and one arises from it with a feeling of dissatisfaction and a longing for a "regular" meal.

LEWIS H. HANEY.

NEW BOOKS

ABBOTT, E. *Democracy and social progress in England*. (Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press. 1918. Pp. 17.)

BACHI, R. *L'Italia economica nel 1917. Le ripercussioni della guerra mondiale ed italiana sull' economia nazionale*. (Turin: La Riforma Sociale. 1918. Pp. xvi, 312.)

BARRON, C. W. *War finance as viewed from the roof of the world in Switzerland*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1919. Pp. xii, 368. \$1.50.)

This volume is based upon a three months' personal visit of investigation in England, France, and Switzerland in the summer of 1918. From a previous study the author found the same problems of interrelated war and finance in Mexico as in Europe. He now sees the "international unfolding of the larger problem of brotherhood of man—brotherhood in war and in peace, brotherhood in trade and in finance." Letter 12 deals with costs of war and indemnification; letter 14 with American railroads in France; letter 22 with taxes and injustice; letter 34 with free trade and protection. The volume is stimulating and contains a great variety of first-hand data. It stresses interdependence in national problems.

BEVAN, E. *German social democracy during the war*. (London: Allen. 1918. Pp. 280.)

BOND, B. W., JR. *The quit-rent system in the American colonies*. (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. 1919. \$3.)

CALHOUN, A. W. *A social history of the American family from colonial times to the present*. Vol. III. *Since the Civil War*. (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. 1919. Pp. 332; 411. \$5.)

This final volume of Dr. Calhoun's study deals with the American family in the last half century and discusses such matters as the changed social conditions in the South, the revolution in woman's world, alterations in home life, race sterility and race suicide, divorce, and attitude of the church.

Dr. Calhoun considers that urban industrialism is the one fundamental economic fact that has shaped the evolution of the American family since the Civil War, and that it is the taproot of the evils undermining the home and family. He shows how the relentless workings of the profit system develop a far-reaching pathology of their own which has a demoralizing influence on rich and poor, on city and country. Such problems as child labor, congested tenement and alley life, the social backwardness of the negro, are "a part of the larger problem of the capitalist system," and must wait for their elimination "on the attainment of economic leeway." In con-